battery opened with canister, our infantry advanced, battery opened with canister, our infantry advanced, and for ten minutes there was one successing view of musicality and thundering of artillery, a portion of Totion's battery replying to my gans. In the end of Totion's battery replying to my gans. In the end of this last and terricle fire the enemy were driven from the field. I aving Gen. Lyon dead—not even taking his the field. I aving Gen. Lyon dead—not even taking his papers from the body. Before this Sigel was in full retreat; was charged by some Arkansas men, and with the remnant of Lyon's command, left for Springfield. Our total loss, as near as can be accertained, is 517 killed and 720 wounded. Five of Sigel's guns wore taken on the field. I had three of them in my charge that night.

Capt. Coleman, our old, steadfast friend, has met the

were taken on the field. I had the charge that night.

Capt. Coleman, our old, steadfast friend, has met the death we, of old, predited, and is buried on the battle field; Col. Kelly is badly wounded in the arm; Wm. flay, sloo, in the thigh; Col. K. will be at the next fight, however. May will not be well till Winter. Sam. Gilfillan has nearly recovered from his Carthage wound; is now on duty. Capt. Guibor is in the tent, aligntly unwell; he was cut off early in the day of the fight, but escaped by riving through Sigel's lines; the druggoons fired on him and pave chase, but the captain's horse was too fast. This left me in command. I went into action with the battery three times, and was so fortunate as to be specially mentioned in general orders.

We had a fine buttery, nearly equal to our old one,

ders.

We bind a fine battery, nearly equal to our old one, and hore to do continued good service against our

and hope to do continued good service of continued good service. The Federal wounded are taken as good care of as our own, though that is not the best, medicate of as our own, though that is not the best, medicate of as our own, though that is not the best, medicate of as our own, though that is not the best, medicate of as our own, the service of t

WHAT FOREIGNERS MAY EXPECT IN DIXIE.

Nations, and peoples, and men, a customed for generations to the quiet and case of prosperous peace, are erations to the quist and ease of prosperous peace, are allow to a like the starn necessities of a state of war. This is the tease with us here in the South. People from the North and from all foreign lands have come at one and been permitted to enjoy all the privilege of citizenship without let or hindrance, and by their stall and ingenuity or artifice have accumulated it all the while been aliens, in their sympathic, at a sand fortunes from our patronage, while they have a sand fortunes from our patronage, while they have a sand enemies and revilers of our institutions, at calumniators of our character. They have, by our grounding happe profits from our patronage. It are see our litterest inclination to find some of insee for ign-invrn people row indifferent or false and breaches are our cause. We lie hundreds of our best citizens wave gone from Mangonery to defend our

Locache fo legitivith people flow indifferent of laise and treachers to our cause. We lie hundreds of our best citizens cave gone from M intgomery to defend our lipstitudic, a and maintain our rights and our liberties, plany of our Yanke or foreign-born population remain to film. Leaster profits from the necessities of a country of white they are unterly unworthy, and from which hamy or them ough to be driven or hung high as humans. While our devoted citizens, our neighbors, and one limited have gone to meet the actrical hosts. hinnan. While our devoted citizens, our neighbors, and our l'indred, have goue to meet the serried hoets who are weeking to subvert our liberties and subunate ts, and sport the fact is known that many of our coldiers have fall h in the battle, and are now wrant in their bloody-all ouds—after we have sen bitter, bur ing teams coursing fown the pullid checks of the heart-ricken widow, each heard the plaintive wails of the orphaned children, becaused by the lavaders of our liberties and our country—after all this, to know that we tollows to be really and nearlies, who a symmanous in the real sizes and nearlies, who a symmanous in the real sizes and nearlies, who a symmanous in the real sizes and nearlies, who a symmanous in the real sizes and nearlies, who a symmanous in the series of the ser prate in cor midst aliens and enemies, who e sympathies are with our foce, and be compelled to witness daily thee secret exultations over our national networks and the hyporitical garbs under which shev long to take they deceive us—to witness this, and more has this, begins to excite us to madness and description.

We adry mish these aliens, spice and villains, who ber We advented these atiens, spice and villains, whe her pative or Sreign born, not to lay the flattering unction to their so le, that the outside platter of louthsome scales are bypocrisy, under which they think they conceal the treason and villains which rankle in their black hears, deceive us. We tell them that their sloaks are as gesamer webs—their treachery is exposed to be gaze of a public becoming more and more indignant, every hour. We tell them that we cannot answer fig. the consequences which their meanness and enormous will aim years soon bring upon their detestable care uses. We advise them to make hast to take it emerits, bug and beggage, to their own place lest, like Judic, their journey be expedited.

It make, our blook boil with rage to see men—mon whom we know rejoic at the death and wounds of our kindled, and our friends, received on the bloody fichi of hattle! The very sight of these hypocritical traitors and spices, makes us nervous. We pair them, and we could clarithen as we would a mad dog. Still the company, of our for bearing nature, induces us to warn them of its storm of indignation and want which is content in sections on the knew and which is content in sections on the law which is content in sections on the law was well as the rage.

compared to dour for bearing nature, induces us to warm them of the storm of indigention and would which is gatherine in portentous bia knees, and which rasy furst of yearders in terricle fary upon them. We put a small value upon our own life in this scale—we put much loss upon our own life in this scale—we put much loss upon the lives of hypoclitical, per-ndions and decetable spice and traitors. Let it be unsimply understood that it is not in our feelings, a our intentions, in anything that we have written of these we may write to implicate any true

writer, c, that we may write, to implicate any true man, and c mee such will not complain at our efforts to ferret our and expise to the scora of all honest men, the guilty-preintes whose sympathies are with the North, and will hour enemies, and who are, in their hearts, operand to our enemies, and who are, in their hearts, operand to ourse, some honorable exceptions to Northern i, all foreign-born meu-ramy of whom have hed among us for years, are now on the bat le-field, in Virgan b, noldy standing by and protecting the Southern confederacy is its struggles for liberty and independence. And, again, there are some of foreign birth among us still who are ready at any time their sarvices the required to go and fight for the South. This is not lo, brave, and commendable in them; but it as their day, if they live with us, to fight for us. But, on the old of hand, there are some among us still who are not only frames, but our enemies. They are known. Let the viginare Committee do their whole duty. They have an important trust, and most set promptly, They have an important trust, and most set promptly, important, and with discretion and wisdom.

CUP APPAIRS IN ENGLAND.

The B. ton Journal makes the subjoined extract from a left, r dated Angus 10, received by a gentlemns from an American friend who has been resident il London for several months post, and who is apartor intelligence and powers of observa-

Cost and rout at Bull Run has fornished adsel to the fires of toe anti-American party sell of The Times gives a long letter, the sich is to show that the Northern armies drift of which is to show that the Northern armies exmonstead against the ampeior flathing qualities of the South; and it cannot be doubted that the whole tendency of the English press the Government and the governing classes is toward a recognition of the Confederacy, and that only one thing prevents this south and the convent of the Emperor Napoléon is, as of a war with the Union. Should Napoléon is, as the start of the Emperor Napoléon is, as the start of the twice taken by Lord Palescaton, dust the Federal Government practically rehoeston dan the Federal Government practically re-linguished the blockade by collecting duties of Sonth-ara perts on the decks of the vessels of the block-ading st. afron, the next move (and it would follow almost femediately) would be the recognition of the

The me sage of Davis is quoted to sustain the views of the prise and people that the Confederacy is a great nation valid, on the ground that every people is enti-tled to obove its own government, has reparated itself then to choose its own government, has separated itself from a seate foreign to itself in many great vital

Mr. V. Landigham is quoted to show what will be the visy, of the North when the separation is finally

ckinridge and Judge Taney are quoted as expressed the correct interpretation of the Constitution, and she wing that President Lincoln has rearried power, and that the act of suppressing rebell on is an act of nother usurpation; while every fact and every surplus of which weight for the Administration—the Emory, he suppression of the rebeillon, and the justifiable accretic of the extreme power of the Covernment of the covernment is coverned to the covernment of t it cown defense, are carefully suppressed of the retail with the most ingenious and deville

thing as candot is here unknown. Ever Such a thing as candot is here inknown. Every singlish an seems to be borb with certain projections, nations political, and social which color all his optains and actions. His object is not to ascertain the much, but to make all facts bend to as notions. Thus it has be neasumed here that "the definitegration of the Ure is merely a question of time," and the present abellion and conspirmely to regarded as the fulfillment of a prophecy made at first by some John Rail a little more pig-hasded than the rest, whose standed in for seeing the nuiverse was, that "no Govern ent but a constitutional monarchy exactly like the of England" could exist for any length of time.

There may be here and there fortances (I have met the one of genuine sympathy for the Union founded a 4 rect knowledge of the points at is-ne; but they are as the virtuous were in Sodom, and were 12 y to express their opinions through the press, they up the booted and gagged down as dangerous to 126 hase of society.

that we have booted and gagget to the property of this for perfectly satisfied that the movements of this fore penalt are toward breaking the blockake, if that I spot on consents. And in this course it will that its support in the universal approval of the people it the sountry who are allowed to have an interest of the sountry who are allowed to have an

TROOPS NOW IN THE FIELD.

The following estimate, furnished to The Boston Journal, has been prepared from a variety of sources, and is presumed to be a close approximation to the troth:

From Texas B,6 e From South Carolina From Florida 2,000 From Wirgins Form Loudina 3,500 From Mississim Loudina 3,500 From Mississim Loudina 3,500 From Mississim Loudina 1,000 From Maryland 10,000 From Alabana 10,000 From Maryland From Georgia 1,000 From Tennosce 1,000 From Tennosce 1,000 Dodge Co. These troops are distributed as follows: Missouri S. Mobile Penssocia, Savanuah, Apalachtopia, and Charleston 13.00.
Tennesse IS 6.00
Texas 6,000
North Carolina. 6,000 Total 194,60
Rebel forces in Eastern Virginia 90,000
Number required to watch Banks and the Waper 15,000
Number tequired to guard Manasse, Richmond,
Forfolk, York, and Fredericksburg 15,000—33,000

Estimute of United States troops, Aug. 28:

...206,000 An excess of my than 25 per cent..... But we may he ould within the last fortnight been

Confederate St. os have heavy
of troops, we have:
First the ... 200,000 Wignessip 4,000
And may estimate serow Historia 20,000
enlisted and preparing Instans 24,000
in take the field by Sept Ohio, about 20,000
15 in New England 10,000 Kentucky 3,000
New York 14,000 Iow 6,000
Pentrylvania 12,000 Missouri 5,000
Michigan 5,000
Michigan 5,000
Total 344,000
If to these we add for recreas substring new Army Regiments aiready offered 250,000
350,000 Confederate St. es have nearly exhausted their supply

numerically we than the Robels. But waile the

To be sustained by our Navy, which will have affoat by October at least 1,500 cannop.

If it be found advisable to add to this one-third

more, and carry our troops up to nearly 500,000, we may rely for the 150,000, without drafting, on the fol-

	Himois	Wiscondina and New-Mexico. 6, Kenthely Maryland Newman and Nebrosha 2, Names and Nebrosha Gravity and Navy at the West. 15,	000
l	In the course of September we may expect to have a proponderance in forces of 75 per cent over the Robels.		

ARMY OFFICERS IN OHIO.

The State Journal sayes

The State Journal says:

"Gov, Denvison has appointed for the three-years' service 23 Colonels of infantry regiments, 12 of whom were Democrats, 3 Republicans, 1 American, and 1 whose political suffliction is unknown. Of these 23 Colonels, 8 were educated at West Point, 5 served in the Mexican war and is three months service in Western Virginis, 2 in the Mexican war and not in Virginia, 6 three months in Western Virginia, while 2, called from civil life, are without mil tary experience, one of whom however, has long been a field officer in the State militia. Of the 11 Colonels elected at Camp Dennison, 1 is a graduate of West Point, four saw ser-Dennison, I is a graduate of West Point, four saw service is Mexico, I had experience in the French army I had experience in the nifitia service, and I were in Il respects civillans. Of the 6 Colorels commissioned upon authority from the Federal War Department to upon authority from the Federal War Department to make regiments, I is a graduate of West Point, I had military experience in Germany, I had three months exice sence in Eastern Virginia, and 3 were without nilitary education or experience. We find from this agailysis that at the head of Ohio regiments see 12 Colonels, of whom I8 belonged to the Democratic, and I8 to the Resublican party, and 3 to the American, the politics of 3 reing unknown. Also, that there are among them 8 graduates of West Point, and 2 who were educated at West Point (having spent one or more years there), while 19 saw service in Mexico, 2 in Europe, and 6 in Virginia, in militia service 2 had experience, and only 9 are from civil ranks, without military education or experience."

The following is Senator Wilson's notice of his au thority to organize a regiment. We have no doubt the ranks will all up rapidly:

I have been authorized by the National and State Governments to organize a regiment, consisting of ten-companies of infantry, a battery of flying a tillery, and a company of sharpshooters. Lieut. William C. Paine, a graduate of West Point, an accomplished offi-Pains, a graduate of West Point, an accomplished officer of the engineer corps of the army, and a native of
Massachusetts, has been appointed Lieut. Colonel. J.
P. Sanderson of New-York, a member of the Switary
Commission organized by the Secretary of War, has
been appointed Quartermaster. Field and company
officers of capacity and character will be forthwith
selected and commissioned. Whether with the regiment or in other posts of daty, my best efforts will be
given to promote the efficiency of the regiment and the
interests and confort of the mac.

The Government has been conveiled to discharge a
large number of near on acrossis of vonth, and lack of

The Government has been conveiled to divelarge a large number of men on account of youth, and lack of physical strength to endure the hards too it a sampaign; therefore I propose to cullst only healthy and rigorous men, who shall have attained the nga of twenty years, who are able to endure patiently the discomforts and to face uncomplaintnyly the hardship, tail and danger of a solither a life. I hak the ever loyal young men of himsenhusetts who fully comprehend the magnitude of this contest for the unity and existence of the Republic, and the preservation of Dono cratic institutions in America, to leave their names one the rolls of my regiment, to leave their homes. orbite institutions in america, to instruct their limits upon the rolls of my repinent, to leave their homes and their loved ones, and follow our flag to the field there for the country to do a soldier's day, share soldier's fare, and if need be, fill a oldier's grave.

Heaton, Jug 29, 1861.

HERBY WILSON.

AN IOWA GIRL DISCOVERED IN SOLDIER 8 COSTUME.

COSTUME.

ROMANTIC STORY.

From The St. Leate Republican.

The war now prevailing in this once great and glocous country has already given rise to many strange
and romantic seventures, but nothing more interesting
than the following has as yet been made known to us. The facts are these: Early Wednesday morning, some of the police officers at the Central Station discovered a young solder passing on the opposite side of the street. The young solders stee was very clustic, complexion fair, and bands south and rather delicate. These little circumstances excited the suspicious of the policeren, and following the young soldier a square or two, they deemed it proper to take him into custody. He gave his name as Charles H. Williams, and seemed somewhat correlated, and not a little indignant, at hesomewhat corprised, and not a little indignant, at being thus inferfered with. He explained that he was merely on his way to The Republican office to obtain a copy of that highly interesting rewspaper. This fact the policenen were ready to admit was well calculated to show that the young soldier had excellent judgment and discretion, but nevertueless, they were of the firm conviction that the fair complexion, the delicate hands, and various other interesting et ceteras which they had observed about the roung soldier, were not wholly of the musculing order. So they took the young soldier to the police order. So they took the young soldier to the ponce station, and there, birshingly and confusedly, i.e. she or it, admitted that the suspicious of the policeman were well founded—in short, the young soldier was a young hady. In company with Capt Turner, we visited the romantic young creature during the forenoon. On entering the foom where she was responsibly placed after for arrost, we found her intentity perusing the knowledge, a policeman having been kind cought to purchase a copy for her. A finer looking soldier we have nover som. Her eyes were large and leatrons, her festivate regular, half jet black and cut in the most approved mascaline style, nose aquiline, and month her festures regular, hair jet black and cut in the most approved mascaline style, nose aquiline, and mouth perfectly delicious, so to speak. In addition to these interesting particulars, her demeaner was modest and graceful, and extremely pleasing. She seemed to be in the enjoyment of excellent health, and, on the whole, hooked as though fat pork and coloier life had been rather beneficial to her constitution.

She related the story of her adventures frankly and inchealty. She was born in the town of Daveaport, fows, where her mother at present resides. For several years she has resided in L-rons, Cheton County, Iowa, and it was from there she enlisted, not quite three months ago, in the 2d Iowa Regiment, Col. Curtis. Her company was Company I, Capt. Cox. In

tis. Her company was Comeany I, Capt. Cox. It was in this company she had a friend, who was a Liputcusant. Say loved the Lieutemant, and so the

clipped her raven locks short off, obtained a suit of boy's clothing, packed her crinoline, &c., in a trunk, and presented herself in male attire to Capt. Cox, stating her desire to "go for a soger." The captain eyed her charply, and said, "You'se rather young, am't you?" "I'm twenty," she replied," "and sm anxious to serve my country." So the captain accepted the young volunteer, and she at once shouldered arms. She states, however, that Capt. Cox amsequently discovered her sex, but at her urgent solicitations permitted her to remain with her company, and morth captar, advised her not to go shout the streets of

tions permitted her to remain with her company, and particularly advised her not to go about the streets of St. Louis alone.

She followed the fortunes of her regiment from I own to this city, and from thence to Bird's Point, and became exceedingly proficient in the use of Hardee's factice. A few days ago, the regiment retained to this city, but the young volunteer was unable to come along with it, having been detailed to attend to the sick in the hospital, on the steamhost City of Warsaw. Yesterday evening (Tucaday), the Warsaw came up to this city and brought along the young volunteer. She at once made inquiries concerning her regiment, but ascertaining that it was stationed at the Barracks, she concluded to remain for the night in the city. She

most reinable news, as already stated, and that into the hands of the police.

Capt. Turner seked her if she would resume her proper dress if he would release her, and she faithfully promises that she would do so, and she was thereupon set at liberty, and conducted to the residence of her friends on Seventh street. She regretted that she would be unable to draw her three months pay the term of her enlistment having nearly expired), affirm-ing it as her belief that she had carned the \$10 per mouth, and was as much entitled to it as any mascaline

DISAFFECTION AMONG TROOPS.

The recent instances of insubordination among several of our regiments in the vicinity of Washington have awakened alarm and distrust in many patriotic hearts. It may serve to quiet forebodings and reasure the public mind to know that this experience is sure the public mind to know that this expension includent peculiar to our own ranks, but is a common includent in nearly all great military operations. Well disciplined veteran soldiers, whose subsequent career has been marked by bravery and success, have exhibited a like unhappy sendency to mutiny. We cite a single like unhappy sendency to mutiny.

like unhappy sendency to mutiny. We cite a single example:

In the year 1812, at the request of the Duke of Wellingtor, F. S. Larpent, esq., a member of the English Bar, was cent to Spain to act as Judge-Advocate theneral to the armies in that country. While serving in that capacity he kept a journal of passing incidents and varote letters home describing his drily experiences. These—the journal and letters—were riberquently published in three volumes, reprinted in 1853.

At his first andiance the Duke placed it his hands if by capes against officers—remarking: "A pretty amy I have here. They all want to go home; but no more shall be except the sick." Early in this journal we find it started: "The breakings, hangings and foggings for the recovery of discipline have been very pointfully frequent." A short time afterward Lord Wellington complained of the difficulty of obtaining convictions. "How can you," he asked, "expect a court to find an officer guilty of neglect of duty when every member of his command is guilty of the same of force." "We in the year month in which this recount to find an officer gailty of neglect of duty when every member of his command is guilty of the same of-fense!" "Yet, in the very month in which this re-mark was unde," saye Mr. Largent, "we have hing six, broke several offices, and flogged sixteen or circle teen men—and we are still at work." At the end of

another fort light, he speaks of having "hang eight, transported eight or tea, flogged sixty severely, and brotonsever I officers."

All this, and much more of like character, is told of an army which met and conquered the veteran troops of France, led by the bravest and most skillful Marshake of the France.

of France, led by the craves, and how shalls of the Empire!

Doubtless the history of every large army would show similar occurrences. While, then, the recent outbrenks among our soldiers are to be deployed, they do not afford grounds for savious apprehensions of do not after grounds for sales appreciation of the distance to our enterpoints must encounter still greater embarraneous of the like character, since their seldiers are less carefully provided for, and are burdened with much greater causes for distification and discontent.

[Albany Evening Journal.]

RISTORY OF THE REBELLION. - A History of the Rise and Progress of the Rebellion, and a consecutive narrative of its events and incidents, is now in course of publication by James D. Torrey. It is put forth weekly on Wednesday, and is for sale by all booksellers at a low price. The second number, just issued, brings the history down to the opening of the Session of Congress in December, 1860.

CHARACTER OF THE OHIO REQUESTS .- The Company C, of Col. Tyler's Regiment, which the telegraph reports to have suffered severely at Summerville, on the 26th last, is made up entirely of College and Theological students. On the first call for troops two full companies immediately organized from the Therlogical and Collegiate departments of Oberlin (Ohio) College and offered their services. One composed of some of the finest young men the institution, voluntoered for the war. Many of them were pearly ready to commence preaching the gospel, while nearly every one had a profession in view. The brave Captain Giles Shortle Tourns to the Institution six years ago. and manfully overcoming all difficulties of a peconiary nature, had successfully completed his college course, and would have graduated from the Theological de partment next Fall, had be remained. The death of himself and his student soldiers will cost a deep gloom over the poaceful village of Oberlin.

Jour C. Buschishipon and the Gens .- The Louisville Courier Jaya The Louisville Journal thinks there would have been bloody work at Lexington Wedneeday if John C. Breckir ridge badn't made a speech to the Secessionists urging them to lot the game dosfined for Comp Robinson be taken through without op position. Our information from other sources is that Mr. Breckinridge was the chief infirm r of the exelte ment, and The Lexington Observer says:

" We do not know what Mr. Breekingilpe soid to the troops after they had been assembled in their ac-mory, fully armed and ready for action, but Mr. Breck-hardge is gree-dy misrepresented if he did not prior to that time contribute materially to the excitement that that time contribute materially to the excitement was gotten up on the occasion. We have the mi isy of a gauth man for stating that he heard his care, in the word excited and many manner, that troops should leave town, and that if he had fifty We have the author he would disperse them immediately. He was tol-that the men should be forthcoming; the bugle was a case sounded, and more than a bundred men rushed to that the mer another extractory to long was some reamed, and more finn a bundled men rushed to arms. If Mr. Brockinridge then affressed them, arging "no violence," he did exactly what it was his duty to do, after having most imprudently contributed to a most unnecessary excitement."

DASTARDLY ATTEMPT TO KIDNAP A CONTRABAND One week age last Saturday night, a negro by the mane of "Stove," owned by A. Harron, who lives eight miles east of Saithville, Clay Comy, Mo., apeight miles cast of Smithville, Clay Coun'y, Mo., applied to Capt. Hill to cross over to Leavenworth on his ferry—to which the Captain agreed. "Steye" came abourd the boat, when he was selzed by the Captain and the engineer, Dan, and tiest, and robbed by them of £di. When the robbe y was completed, Cart. Hill took "Steve." to Smithville. At Smithville, "Steve." not having due regard for the blessed rolation of master and shave, and while Capt. Hill was eating his dinner, took to his legs, and snoweded in maxing good his except to Kaona City, and is now here. The length the first time Capt. Hill has been capth in this distantly business, but it must be the last. "Steve" tells like story in a straightforward manner, and we publish it as told ds. We hope Capt. host. "Steve" tells has alony in a string thorward manner, and we publish it as rold is. We hope Capt. Bill and his engineer will explain their action in the prensises, it is can be. We ask Dam, the engineer, to refund to "Steve" the fill stolen, and trust for the lector and desence of our city, that these outinged may cease. Capt. Hill and his gang have been capt. may cease. Capt. Hill and his gang have been en-gaged in this business a long time, their virtins sum-ber eight already. What makes the thing more re-velting is the fact that this enting, binding, and rearring negroes is wholly vehictary on their part here being no law in Missouri compelling them to de this dirty work; and there is not a respectable Pro-Slavery man in Platte County who does not look upon such men with contempt for doing that which no hon-orable man will do. [Lonvenworth Con., Aug. 23.

How Unios MES ARE TREATED IN KENTUCET .-

The Lexington Observer and Reporter says: "There is no disguising the fact that portion Style are rendered unsafe for Union men. In the First District, herdering on the Tennessee line, Union men are constantly subjected to terrible malireatment at the hands of the Securionists. Murders have been perpetrated—men compelled to fice from their homes, and a perfect reign of terror has been instituted. This is the result of the preponderating power of the Seces-sionists and their intolerance to these holding different political sentiments. These are no sensational tales of seided in Lyona, Chiton Courty, the there are enlisted, not quite the 2d Iowa Regiment, Cet. Curwas Connaby I. Capt. Cox. It yello bad a friend, who was a yello bad a friend, who have the was a yello bad a friend, who have the was a yello bad a friend, who was a yello bad a friend a yell

city a day or two since. These evils need prompt cor-rection, if the peace of Kentucky is to be preserved."

THREATEN THEIR COAST .- The Augusta (Ga.) Chronicle and Sentinel gives our Government a hint in the following reasons addressed to the Confederates

in the following reasons addressed to the Confederates for organizing a coast defense:

"I. Because there are many places where the enemy might commit rails and do us damage before we could organize and drive them off. Beaufort District, opposite to Savannah, has several fine ports and inlete, navigable for large vessels, wholly unprotected. See United States Coast Sarvey. This District has five black to one white inhabitant. Several inlets on our coast, which our enemies know like a book, from surveys in their possession, are equally unprotected.

coast, which our enemies know like a book, from surveys in their possession, are equally apprecated.

"2. In two months more they will not fear our climate. By that time they might be ready to make a sudden descent and find as unprepared.

"3. A small force might eject them, if ready to go at once; when, if we have to wait, a much larger one will become necessary.

"4. By organizing and drilling infantry and guerillas at home, there will be no need to call upon the President for troops, and a feint from the enemy weald not injure our Virginia operations.

"There are many who are so situated that they cannot enlist for the war, who would willingly organize to go for a few months, if necessary, to defend the coast.

"We earnestly hope that the Governor will soon "We earnestly hope that the Governor will soon have companies organized for this purpose all over the State. Capt. Cain has a company drilling for this purpose in this county, and we understand that flov. Brown has accepted them as State troops to defend the coast, and is much pleased with the plan. Capt. Harris has also a company of mounted rangers, with double-barrel abot-guns, for home defense. If every county will instate the example of Old Hancock, we would have 15,000 drilled troops in the field at the command of the Governor, ready to operate at any point on a brief warning. Will not the editors throughout the State urge this thing on the people?"

Excitement at Kansas City .- The Leavenworth

Asservative of Saturday, the 24th, says:

A gentleman who has just serived from Kansas y and Wyandotte, intorms us there is great excite-City and Wyandotte, interms us there is great excite-ment in both places, apprehensions of immediate attack by the recels being felt by all. A force of about 1,500 rebels is reliably reported to have been a little this side of Independence on Friday night, and smaller bands are reported in many directions. There are 2.0 Home Guards at Kansas City, and a large portion of them were nightly picketed at different rounts.

oints. "The danger of attack appeared so great, Major Van Horn, communding Home Guarde, or ered the removal of the fands of the banks to Fort Leavenworth

for an'e keeping.

"At 10 o do k Friday night the funds were taken from the bank vanits, placed in charge of 17 men—5 membed and 17 in the freight wagons, and sent off to the Fert. They reached here at 10 o clock yesterday forences. The amount thus taken charge of is \$1.8 000, belonging to the Kansse City bran has of the State, Union, and Mechanics Banks. The secont

was in charge of Capt. Bingham.

"All the army stores a: Kansas City were removed to Wyandotte Friday night."

to Wyandotte Friday night."

—In confirmation of the above, we are permitted to quote from a private letter, bearing date the 22d, which says that, "since the battle of Springfield the Secres-collets in this part of the State have gait ered strongth and picked up wonderfully. There are 1,000 Retells now encanged just below Independence, who will be upon us in a few days, unless we get more strength from abroad. We have only a small force of intrenched House Guards, say 775, and two camous You must proclaim it throughout your neighborhood that Missouri is entire ing for help. (Chicago Trib.

Onto's Contailution to the Field.-The force of Ohio now in active service is eighteen regiments of Infantry, three companies of Cavel y, and three bet-teries of Artillery, four guns each, distributed as fol-

In Western Virginis, registents numbering 3d to 13th

inclusive, and fift to 20th, also 28th; one company of Cavairy, and one of Artillery. In Missouri, 27th and 37th Regiments Infantry, two hatteries of Artillery, and two Cavahy companies. The regiments and companies comprise about 20,000

en. By the middle of next week the Ohio for e in the field may be at least 20,000 men. A regiment at Camp Denvison, known as the "Wilderh," will receive its arms on Monday next. A regiment at Camp Purtace, Marietta, is now being mustered in, as also is a regi-Marietta, is mow being mustered in, as also is a regiment at Camp Neble, Itiau, and early next week Total Ford's, at Camp Bentley, Mansfield, will be in marching order. In addition to these, the 20th, at Camp Classe, and Colonel Stile's, at Camp Morrow, Portenouth, may be filled up in a few days. There are also it Camp Classe six cavelry comparises under dr.ll. There can be no deabt now that Onio will have 50,000 solviers in the "forward marches," which Antumn

Ex Staves is a New Position.—The Washington correspondent of The Philadelphia Inquirer says: Considerable neartheant was occasioned to-day by the passage through the streets of lix large bugging vagons, each drawn by four horses, three weeks ago, vere all threes; they are now in the service of the Entired States Government and receive the same pay is 'any other men. I watched them closely, and saw among them some intelligent faces, although the majority horeed stolid and stopid. Every one of them, lowaver, understood his business, and drove his horses well and properly. In this respect they are really engarior to many of the drivers that one sees every day ere, who nearly hill their horses with ill treatment. It is a common practice with the latter to lock one of heir binder wheels and make the poor beauts draw the heavy wagons up hill and down all day, with the wheels locked." Ex Staves is A New Position .- The Washington

Jons Brows's Mrs. - John Browe, jr., banofficer from Brows & Mrs. - John Brows, Jr., Ban oncer-in Capt. Allen's come at y, of the 3d Kansas Regiment. Copple, who escaped from liarner's Ferry, and whose brother was hun, there, is Second Lieutenant in the same company. Capt. Allen is a lineal descendent of Col. Allen of "in the same of the tirest Jehoyah and the Continental Congross genury. Capt. Sewart, the "fighting paren," and one of the party that resemed Doy from the juli at St. Joseph, is Captain of an other company in the same therement. Belty boys, all.

[Freedom's (Kanns) Champion.

THE ART OF WAR. -Capaon were made in this country of the best

steel, such as is used for cutlery, so early as 1848. It is claimed for Mr. Krapp. of England, that he is the inventor of seed cannon, but that honor belongs to Mr. Francis Salins, who has been knighted by the King of Sweden for the invention. The difficulties in the way of making cannon of cure steel are great, and are such as to raise them to a higher price than that of brees guns. Cart steel can only be me ted in black-lead pots, and the pots cannot be made to contain more than forty or lifty pounds each. All the motal required for a gan must be croked at the same time, for if one part is of higher or lower temper than the other, it will spoil the casting. Then the thirty or farty pote of moit in reel must all be poured so as to keep up an unbroken stream from the beginning of the casting to the end. This is the terride heat of the maked metal is very difficult. The workmen have to be covered with besolen and have water played upon them. After casting comes the forging, which reduces the weight of the metal very greatly; it is then bored and finished like ther gans. The first stoel gan made by Krapp for the English Government was a 12-pounder, and weighed four tune; it burst on its first trial. Of two made for the French Government, one burst on the first trial, and the other withstood 2,000 shots. Of the steel guns which Mr. Baltus has made, samples have gone to France, Sweden and Spain, and a gun which we have seen is intended for the Emperor of Russin. One of these stock game is now in the Musee d'Artillerie at Paris. It weighs 303 pounds, carries a d-pound ball, is 3) inch bore, and the barrel is 32 behas king. The acautages which Mr. Saltus claims for his steel guns are that they weigh less than a bronze gun of equal strength, and that this lightness makes them very greatly superior to any other gun, since they can be carried to places where other guns of equal culiber aznot be carried, and may be brought off the field when all the hones are shot. He chains, also, that they resist the fire of the enemy better than any other gens. Louis Napoleon, in experimenting with steel guns, fired upon one with a 24-pounder. The first shot struck it in the muzzle, and a portion of the lip was knocked off, but this did not injure the bore of the gun The second shot hit the transions, which were of iron, and knocked them off. Mr. Saltus makes his gues with solid steel truculous. The third shot was fired upon the alde of the gun. It made a mark on the outside of the viece, but did not at all injure the bore. These shots were so satisfactory that the experiment was discontinued. The cost of these steel guns is somewhat

make a larger steel cun than a 12-pounder. The socalled steel guns talked of at present in England are made of semi-steel, and are very greatly inferior in strength to these.

in the reconstruction of their a Mery, have prepared a report on the subject. After reviewing the progress of all the European nations in this direction, they come to the conclusion to adop breech-losders on the Prussian system. They divide rifted car con into two classes, breech and muzzle-louding, and : 'opt the breechloading because it gives the me an ate fire, because louding is easier and less danger because it has been tried with complete success in Lelgium, because it has been adopted by a large number of foreign powers, bemuse countries which hastily rejected it have returned to it, and because, after trial, they are convinced that they can be made in Belgium as well as in any foreign country. They recommend ster tratend of bronze, as the better and cheaper material in Belgium. This report has called forth from M. F . reault two pamphlets. which he compares the French and Prussian systems of artillery. He says the Prussian gun is loaded at the breech by means of a complicated mechanism, which consists of four pieces, worked by the aid of chains and crows, while the French gun is a single piece of metal, without a shadow of complication. The French gun requires only four operations for each discharge, while the Pressian requires cleven, the omission of any one of which may render the gan unserviceable during the remainder of the battle. The breech-loading apparatus adds to the length and weight of the gun, which may prevent a from being brought up so quick as the lighter French guns. At the attack on Sin-Ho, the French purs advanced, while the Armstrong guns could ret a "rought forward in time, For the much greater and a hreech-loading gut, to get out of order, he fir by an compensation, as one lead-coated prejectiles of the Prassian and English avatems he thinks inferior to the harder metal of the French, both for accuracy and because it is liable to peel off and kill outlying riflemen. The accuracy of the French is equal to that of the Prussian. In regard to the cost, the price of a brouse cannon is the same as ha of cast steel, but the breech-loading mechanism increases this by about \$150. Old cast steel is almost worthless, while old bronze is worth from 20 to 25 cents a pound. To replace the 6-pounder bronze cannon of Belgium with cast steel will cost about \$503 per gun, while the present your can be rifled for a little more than a dollar spicee. Besides this, the Prussian breach-loader requires more artiflerymen than the French muzzle-londer, and the French projectile is chesper than the Prussian by about 60 cents each on 6pound shot. The use of balloons which has been made in recor oltering at Washington and Fortress Monroe scems

not to have been continued at Buil Run. Had a bal loon been sent up from Centreville in the morning, and kept floating aleve the center of our army during the day, it is very probable that the fire of the three or four butteries which was wasted on our left, in a feint to which the enemy paid ne attention, would have been rected to points where it would have told on the fate of the day. Everybody remembers the use which the Freuch Emperor made of Godard and his battoen in ren moissance in the Italian campaige. The only bat tle in waich a balloon floating over the field was used to give information to the communding General, is that of Fleures, which was fought in June, 1794. In that attle, which secured all Belgium to the Republican grolles of France, 90,000 French, under Jeardan, were opposed to 110,000 Allies, under the Prince of Coburg. The French were a attered along a semi-circular line, fifteen or eighteen miles in length, both wings resting on the Sambre. Of the ten divisions of French entract ed, six were already extrasting, and the Imperialists were aliding their rear troops from the center to the left, to cut off the retreat acrose the river. This move ment was readily perceived by the nerostate, who re ported it by telegraphic signals to Gen. Jourdan, ena bling him to send a sufficient force to the support of the retreating right wing of the French army to turn the tide of battle. At this time Jourdan was to the conter-front of the field, six miles away at least, whither he had gone in consequence of other reports of the atrostate, and where the decisive blow was struck which gained the victory. The information which the aerostats gained was conveyed by telegraphic signals to the earth. The balloon was sent up twice during the day, and continued up about four hours each time, at the altitude of about 1,300 feet. On the second ascension, the enemy opened a battery against it, but it soon gained an elevation beyond the reach of cannon. -The success which has attended the experiment

shell entitles it to distinction. It is an oblong from case evindrical for half its length, and conical at the point, where it has a percue-ion-fuse which explodes it on striking. The exterior from surface is conted with an alloy intended to be so soft as not to abrade the metal of the gun, and yet so hard as not to be torn off and to clog the grooves. The alloy is put on so se to make the shell fit the grooves accorntaly, and to give a hearing of the projection on the shell against the grooves in the gan for nearly two-thirds of the length of the hair. At the base the shell, which there has a beveled edge, las, when seted upon by the powder, so much of the compression upon the bevel upset as is necessary to prevent stindage. At 2,000 yards, out of 20 bots fired from a 9-pounder, 19 hit a target 20 by 40 feet, and out of 40 shots from a 24-pounder, 31 bit the same target at the same distance. At an elevation of 35 a range of over 46 miles was attained, the carrioge used containing but one-half the ordinary serice-charge of powder, or one-eighth of the weight of he projectile. The target, four feet thick and eight feet long, was made of live-oak seasoned logs, squared d volted together by inch-holts held by screw-outs. A shell was fired from the distance of 450 vards: I sruck in the center, penetrating about two feet and exploding, breaking all the bolts and scattering the timtra over a space of 50 yards. A similar target, plated with half-inch wrought-iron plate, was treated in the same way, the penetration being only two inches less. It is cinimed that this shell can be made as cheap as -The Wahrenholf gun is a broach-leader, taking its name from a inventor. Its entire length is 8 feet 9

made by Gen. Butler at the Kip Raps with the Sawyer

the long scherical shell. ches, and the diameter of the sperture at the muzzle 37 inches. This diameter is retained to within six thes of the chumber, when it takes a conical form, the end nearest to the chamber being 9,65 inches in diameter. Then comes the chamber, the diameter of which is 7.5 inches. Here the whole gun is 2 feet 3.5 inches in diameter, it being in fact pear-shaped at the breech. In a perforation formed transversely through the breech, a rectangular wedge is made to slide to wards the right or left, for the purpose of covering, after the gast is leaded, the aperture by which the charge is admitted into the born. A slot is made lengthwise in the wedge, and through this proces the stem or bas of a cylindrical plug, by which the charge is kept in its place. The stem of the plug passes through a perfora ion in an iron door which closes an crifice in the breech. When the gun is leaded, the door is closed and the plug pushed forward to the rear of the charge by means of its stem. The wedge is then made to slide into its place, and a turn of the screw-nut at the erd of the stem draws the whole tightly together. The gun is then ready for firing. The shot is cylindro-conoidal and weighs 64 pounds. The shells are entirely of iron. In range and deflection, at 50 elevation, it comperes with the British 32-pounder, but at 10° elevation and above, its range exceeds that of the 32-pounder. Its practice is said to be uncertain.

-In advertising for steam-engines, the British Goverument allows only those makers to participate whose works have been surveyed and approved. These works are placed in several classes, from makers up to greater than that of bronze gons, but not very much. 200 horse power, to those up to 460, 600, &c. All mak. The difficulties in the way of melting large masses of ers who have not supplied engines to the Admiralty ers who have not supplied engines to the Admiralty steel are so great that at present it is hardly possible to before are placed in the lowest grade, and have to work

the builders, subject to the approval of the Admiralty. Anchors are placed on the same footing as engines. -The Belgian Government, having recently proposed With regard to ships, however, the Admiralty make to expend nearly \$3,00 1,000 during the next five years the designs, and all parties tendering are placed on the same footing. The performance of the contracts with in the specified time is secured by penalties of from \$100,000 to \$250,000. -Experiments to ascertain the range and deflection of Whitworth's breech-loading gun in comparison with Armstrong's breech-loading gun, executed under the Ordnance Select Committee at Shoeburyness, resulted as follows. The guns were 12-pointers, and five rounds were fired with each weight of charge and de

their way up step by step, though they may have made

ongines of the largest class and best quality for other

parties. The designs of the engines are usually left to

gree of elevation: Eleva Charge, Monn Range, You Diff. in M. . De. yerds | hange, yds. | 1.50 | 1.198 | 1.130 | 19 | 12 | 1.75 | 1.289 | 1.256 | 28 | 26 | 1.50 | 2.357 | 2.146 | 119 | 11 | 1.75 | 2.471 | 2.9 | 27 | 15 | 1.50 | 4.222 | 3.548 | 68 | 24 | 1.75 | 4.209 | 3.568 | 23 | 41 |

-The French muzzle-loading system of cannon has been tested in the Italian, African and Chinese wars, and has been adopted in France, Russia, Austria, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Tunis, Egypt and Holland. In Holland there were in the arrenals some 6-pounder broaze cannon so defective that they had been condetated to be remeited and recast. To avoid this expense, they simply filled up the bore by another casting of bronze, bored them for 4-pounders, and rifled theta. By this process, they got very good guns at an expense of from six to eight dollars each.

-The recent experiment at Shoeburyness, in which a projectile weighing 126 pounds, at a range of 600 yards, crushed through a 10-inch iron plate, carrying away its back fastenings and demolishing the hopes which have been rested upon iron-plated vessels, was hundred counds can be area on French guns in quite performed, not with a breech-loading, but with a must as little time as from the Prussian or English. The ze-loading gun,—the Armstrong shutt gun. re-loading gun, -the Armstrong shurt gun. -The Cavalli gun, which did such good service at

the siege of Gueta, is a breech-loader invented by Maj. Cavalli, of the Sardinian Army. It has two grooves cut spirally along the bors, making each about half turn in the length of the gun. For a caliber of 6; inches, the bore is 8 feet 10 inches in length, and the gun weighs 66 cwt. The projectiles are shells entirely of on. At an elevation of 200, the range is about 5,000 yards, and at 25°, 5,500 yards.

-Mr. S. R. Owen, of Goshen, has shown us a light chevaux-de-frise, intended to protect artillery from a cavalry charge. It consists of a wooden red shod at one end, and with a lance in the other. It is placed in an inclined position, one end on the ground and the other raised to the hight of the breast of a horse by two elight iron supports, spread on either side. It weighs four or five pounds, and it would require at least twenty per gun to secure the desired object.

-Mr. Charles Reeves has invented a new breech onding rifle, which, while it may be fired nine or ten times a minute as a breech-loader, can be, in case the supply of carridges gives out, easily converted into a muzle-loader and used with any powder and ball. At 30 yards, it fired a bullet through 42 half-inch doal boards, and the bullet was then crushed flat against an iron target.

-The Armstrong gun is a very strong gun so long as the pressure fom within only is considered. But it will not resist external pressure; a slight blow from without shatters it to pieces. It is almost as necessary in considering the strength of a gun to attend to the pressure from without as from within. A piece which breaks at the first tap of an enemy's ball is not likely to do much service on the battle-field. -So great is the fouling of iron ships in mann lati

tudes, that it is proposed to cover them entirely with an outer planking, all the bolts and rivets to be comtersank deep enough to be plugged up, so that no iron can come in contact with the copper or yellow-metal sheathing which is to be placed over them. -Gen. Sir Hope Grant does not appear to coincids

in the opinion of some of the engineer officers of the British Army in China as to the Armstrong gun. At a banquet given to him by the United Service Club, be pronounced it "the facet weapon of destruction ever invented." -At the artillery grounds near Berlin, experiments

have been lately made with a new species of gunpow-der, of a yellow color, which, while it produces a greater effect with the same quantity than other powder, has the valuable property of not fouling the barrel, eren after numerous discharges.

-Some experiments recently made in Vienna with un-cotton have shown that it is admirably adapted to afantry rifles. It facilitated leading to much that is: 94 minutes men were cuabled to fire \$5 times.

-It has not yet been established what is the greaters ressure which may be produced upon the inside of a ennon by the explosion of powder. Estimates vary from 17 to 42 tune per square inch.

-Mahomet II., at the siege of Constantinople in 1453, is said to have used an engine which threw projectives weighing 1,900 pounds. They could only be ded four times a day.

-Breech-loading gaps are not a modern ingention. The Venetians used than in the 17th century. There is one in the United Service Museum tearing the date of 1545.

-A cast-iron 30-pounder, of British make, was fired 3,000 remais at the logs of Sevastopol.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

APPOINTMENT OF A DEPUTY UNITED STATES MAR-SHALL-The Hon. Summel A. Prench of Jersey, City bus received the appointment of Deputy United States M. . for the District of New-Jersey, and entered upon the "kis office yesterday. He at once in-augurated the event by the seizure of two trunks and other articles at Taylor's Hotel, belonging to Ellis B. Schnable of Pennsylvania, who was arrested on Wednesday last in Connecticat, on a charge of tressou. The property was placed in the hands of Chief of Po-lice Marios for safe keeping. The appointment of Mr. French, who is in every way competent for this position, is highly satisfactory to the community. To BE SHUT OVE.-The Board of Water Commis-

sincers of Jersey City have given notice that the Pas-saic water will be cut off from the iteser wor this (Sat-cay) evening at 80 clock, and will continue for four hours, for the purpose of making connections of pas-ou Bergen Hill. THE MURDER OF AS INPARE. The inquest on the

body of an initiat found on Monday last in a sink in the rear of Nos. 216 and 218 South Sixth street, Jersey City, was commenced before Coroner Gaffney at the Stanon-House last evening. The body was discovered by sight scarcingers who had been yest to entry the tink.

Dr. W. J. Huiden, City Physician, testified that the Pr. W. d. Hidden, i.y Prystan, rectains an elifid had been been make and had been lead from eight to ten can. The tengue and eyes protruded the head shall ke were congested, and the throat contracted. He was artisted that death was produced by strangulation before the child was thrown into the sink. The inquest was postponed, with a view of procuring latther extensions.

The Sohuming Outward Bound,

The steamhip Bohaman sailed from Quebec at 9 o'clo k this merting for Liverpool. She takes out 8 panets gers and over \$100,000 in specie.

Grand Lodge of Pennsylvania. PHILABELPULA, Saturday, Aug. 31.

At a meeting, held in this city yesterday, of the others of the Grand Lodge of the Grand Engangement of l'onns l'units Independent Order of Odd Fellows, the following resolution was passed:

Resolved, That the Grand Representatives be directed to attend the session of the Grand Lodge of the United States, to be held in the City of Baltimore, on the isah of September.

SUDDEN DEATH.—A carroan named David Leven (colored), last evening while loading his truck to Pier No. 5, E. R., burst a blood-vessel and almost instantly expired. His body was removed to the First Ward Station-House, and the coroner notified.